

EDITORIAL VIEWS OF  
PREMIER'S ADDRESS

"Allies Will Be Glad to Accept  
Worse Terms," Says  
"Deutsches Journal."

## MILITARISM'S END SEEN

"England Hasn't Rejected  
German Proposals," Opines  
New York "World."

The following editorial comment re-  
garding Premier Lloyd George's  
speech in the House of Commons is  
printed this morning in New York  
newspapers:

**Deutsches Journal.**—In reply to the  
Central Powers' peace proposals the  
British Premier yesterday again mounted  
the "high horse." Not until victorious  
Germany is ready to bow to the brag-  
gards of the Entente can there be any  
talk of peace, asserts Lloyd George, and  
the guarantee of which Lloyd George  
speaks Germany will take no longer  
by meeting her enemies half way, but  
with the sword of the victor. . . .  
The Allies . . . will be only too  
glad to accept sooner or later conditions  
far worse than those which Germany  
evidently was ready to grant at this  
time.

**Staats-Zeitung.**—Lloyd George's an-  
swer to the German peace invitation is  
neither disappointing nor productive of  
hopes. It was not expected that he  
would turn down the German proposal,  
nor that he intended to further the  
idea of a conference. He evades the  
real issue by weaving a veil about the  
German offer and heaping up pretexts,  
with the view to making it possible at  
a later date to make the unwillingness  
of the Allies appear to be based on  
plausible motives. Time will tell what  
is to develop from these proceedings.

**New Yorker Herald.**—Again a British  
statesman—as so often in this war—has  
employed terms of the race track in mak-  
ing known to Parliament and the world  
his views in this world drama. . . .  
And the greatest "neutral" land, which  
for reasons of humanity would wish  
that the President has always on the tip  
of his tongue) should let to prevent fur-  
ther bloodshed, cannot yet do so, for its  
rulers, the money kings, would first  
lead off to the fools in the United States  
the new "secured" loans of the Allies  
and pocket the huge commission. At  
this rate, however, the money king's speech  
shows that a way has been left open  
to an initiation of negotiations, though  
it is possible that further German blows  
must be struck.

**The Times.**—All the portents fore-  
shadowed the nature of the speech Lloyd  
George would make yesterday. It was  
inevitable. It set forth no doubt, peace  
terms, but unmistakably it leaves the  
door open to further exchanges, to ac-  
tual peace negotiations. That is all im-  
portant. . . . The restoration of  
Belgium and of Serbia, reparation to  
Belgium and Belgium for crimes com-  
mitted against them, and through them  
against civilization—these must be the  
minimum conditions, not for peace, but  
for the discussion of peace.

**The World.**—Like Dr. von Bethmann-  
Hollweg's speech to the Reichstag, Mr.  
Lloyd George's speech to the House of  
Commons is heavy with the rhetoric of  
defiance and recrimination. Never-  
theless, it is as plain that the Prime Min-  
ister has not rejected the German peace  
proposal outright as it was that the  
Imperial Chancellor had made such a  
rejection. Instead of closing the door,  
Mr. Lloyd George is careful to hold it  
open and in effect to invite the German  
Government to submit terms.

**Views Outside N. Y. City.**  
Newspapers Elsewhere Comment  
on Lloyd George Speech.  
Editorial comment on the speech of  
Premier Lloyd George in the House of  
Commons appears in the following  
newspapers this morning:

**Washington Post.**—"Peace without  
reparation is impossible." Thus the Brit-  
ish Empire through its Premier knocks  
over the house of cards set up by Chan-  
celor von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking  
for the Central Powers, that Mr. Lloyd  
George has made the only answer that  
could be expected from the Allies.  
The Allies will fight on. They  
will listen to Germany when she relays  
to yield and not before. Rumania's  
downfall is a more incident in this death  
struggle. Europe. The issue is not  
the gain or loss of pieces of territory.  
It is not the crushing of the German  
people. It is the annihilation of Ger-  
many's Constitution to tyrannize over Eu-  
rope and the world by systematized  
brute force. In trying to achieve that  
ambition Germany has appealed to the  
sword. The decision will be made by  
the sword.

**Springfield (Mass.) Republican.**—Mr.  
Aquith would have been the better  
spokesman. Lloyd George has plenty of  
force, but in fact, and lucidity, his pro-  
fessor is incomparable. . . . If  
however, Lloyd George says much what  
Aquith must have said, and what  
Baron von Bethmann-Hollweg has said,  
offers no adequate basis for the open-  
ing of peace negotiations. . . . If  
Rumania, which Germany keeps so  
close, Serbia and Rumania, it will  
not pay to produce them. If they are  
good faith to each other the British re-  
ply does not shut the door upon further  
offers, though it is not an expression of  
confidence as to the sincerity of the  
German proposals.

**Chicago Tribune.**—The British knew  
that a military spirit cannot be broken  
down by an enemy edict. If there is  
any way it can be destroyed, it is by  
only way is the way the Polish military  
spirit was destroyed, by destroying the  
apparent things Great Britain needs to  
conclude a paying peace are the restora-  
tion of Belgium to protect the British  
of a great power, ways from the menace  
of Germany to escape costly warship  
rivalry, the protection of France  
which the British Allies can be pre-  
served, the retention of all of Africa  
and protection against the extension of  
German influence through a dominated  
Turkey in the direction of Persia and  
India.

**Levellville Courier-Journal.**—Less than  
such a response than this of the British  
Prime Minister would have disappointed  
that part of the world which sym-  
pathizes with the Entente Allies, because  
it has taken them at their word and be-  
lieved that they were fighting for the  
things which the Entente Allies have  
conditions of peace. Less than such a  
response, furthermore, would have been  
contrasted by the friends of the Entente  
Allies as portentous to that approach to  
exhaustion on their part that they have  
attributed to the Central Powers. . . .  
There is nothing in German official  
utterances or in the wireless station of op-  
inion which the German press is allowed  
to make to indicate that Germany is yet  
ready to come to anything like Lloyd  
George's terms.

**St. Louis Globe Democrat.**—The tenor  
of the speech of Lloyd George was in  
harmony with the expressions of the  
English press and the utterances of Gov-  
ernmental leaders in Great Britain,  
France and Russia. . . . Lloyd  
George would have satisfied himself in  
the eyes of the nation if he had said  
less than he did. "Without reparation,"  
he declared, "peace is impossible."  
But what is meant by reparation?  
The word is meant by a complete  
guarantee against Prussian militarism?  
Or yet it is not impossible that  
their (the Allies) interpretation of what  
the President has said is a demand for  
peace may be reconcilable with the Ten-  
tons, whatever the latter may be.

**DEPORTATIONS NEAR BRUSSELS.**  
None Take Place From Capital—  
Luxemburg Province Suffers.  
HAVRE, Dec. 19.—The Belgian Govern-  
ment has been advised that deportations  
have begun at Woluwe St. Etienne, a  
short distance northeast of Brussels, but  
that up to December 4 none had been  
made from the capital itself.

Advices to the Government say that  
the villages in the province of Luxem-  
burg are being swept of able bodied  
males. The larger part of the member-  
ship of the National Food and Aid Com-  
mittee at Arlon, the chief town of the  
province of Luxemburg, are declared to  
have been arrested and deported, al-  
though they had certificates given for  
their protection by the military authori-  
ties.

It is asserted that the members of the  
committee deported were not out of work  
but with other men were engaged in the  
iron, stone and wood industries.

**ITALIAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE.**  
Austrian Columns on the March  
Are Heavily Shelled.  
ROME, Dec. 19.—The Italian War Of-  
fice today issued the following state-  
ment on military operations:

"In the Trentino there were the usual  
artillery actions, which were particularly  
heavy in the area of this upper Adige  
Valley, where our batteries effectively  
shelled an enemy column on the march."  
"On the Julian front there were only  
artillery detachments on Monte Cucco,  
on the Middle Isosno and on the railway  
station of Volciadragna and Ovoidadragna,  
southeast of Gorizia, and a detached en-  
emy troops on the march on the Carso."

COLUMBIAN SUNK  
FOR HOSTILE ACTION

German Reply She Wirelessly  
News of U-Boat's Loca-  
tion to Enemy.

## CONTRABAND ON BOARD

Submarine's Commander at  
First Let the Vessel Have  
Her Liberty.

BERLIN, by wireless, Dec. 19.—The  
German Government's answer to the  
inquiry of the United States in regard  
to the sinking of the American steam-  
ship Columbia by a German submarine  
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THOUSAND CAPTIVES  
TAKEN IN RUMANIA

Oil as Can Be Shipped From  
Captured Wells.

RAID BY TEUTONS ON  
SOMME FRONT FAILS

Artillery Fighting Reported  
in Regions of Louvemont  
and Chambrettes.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—A raid by German  
troops on the Somme front, north of  
Chilly, failed to yield lasting success,  
according to today's War Office report.  
Artillery fighting took place in the re-  
gions of Louvemont and Chambrettes,  
on the Verdun front. The Chambrettes  
farm, which the French won back yes-  
terday after losing it to the Germans  
in a counter attack, remains in French  
hands.

The German statement reports an at-  
tempt by French troops to advance in the  
neighborhood of Rheims. The troops  
were repulsed by the German fire, the  
announcement says.  
To-night's official statement from the  
French War Office was as follows:  
There was spirited artillery activity  
on both sides of the right bank of the  
Meuse, especially in the regions of  
Bezonvaux, the Caurieres wood and  
Chambrettes. There was no infantry  
action.  
On the rest of the front intermittent  
artillery actions took place.  
The Belgian communication read as  
follows:  
In the course of the afternoon of  
December 19 the artillery was active  
in the region of Lizerne and Steen-  
straete. Nothing worthy of particular  
note occurred on the rest of the front.  
The earlier French statement was as  
follows:  
South of the River Somme yester-

day evening German troops undertook  
a surprise attack on our trenches north  
of Chilly. One detachment of the  
enemy was successful in penetrating a  
unit of our advanced trenches, but it  
was immediately driven out.  
On the right bank of the River  
Meuse the enemy's artillery was active  
during the night in the region of  
Louvemont and Chambrettes. There  
is nothing to report from the re-  
mainder of the front.  
During the day of December 17 two  
German airplanes were brought down  
by French troops in the Verdun front.  
One of the enemy machines fell at  
Herbebois and the other came down  
at a point near Ornes.  
During the night of December 18-19  
French bombing squadrons threw  
down 600 kilos (1,300 pounds) of pro-  
jectiles on the railroad stations at  
Dur-sur-Meuse and Montmédy and on  
certain barracks near Avesnes.

The following is the official statement  
issued in Berlin:  
Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On both banks of the Somme  
the artillery and mine throwers fire  
were temporarily heavier. Northwest  
and north of Rheims French detach-  
ments advancing on our trenches after  
strong artillery preparation were re-  
pulsed.  
Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On the east bank of the Meuse  
(Verdun front) during the afternoon  
the artillery engagement increased in  
intensity. The French attacked from  
wood. Chambrettes, which lies before  
our position, remained in their hands  
after hand to hand fighting. At all  
other places on the front their attacks  
were repulsed.  
The report from British headquarters  
in France issued to-night reads:  
We successfully blew three mines  
early this morning southeast of Neu-  
ville-St. Vaast. A small mine blown  
by the enemy yesterday south of Ypres  
did no damage to our trenches.  
The enemy's artillery was particu-  
larly active during the night in the  
neighborhood of Gisors (Abbaye).  
To-day we carried out a successful  
bombardment of the enemy's lines east  
of Fauquissart. Elsewhere the usual  
artillery activity continued.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The capture of  
more than 1,000 Russians and Rumanians  
on the Wallachian front is an-  
nounced in today's statement from Ger-  
man army headquarters. The Russians  
and Rumanians in Dobruja are said to  
be continuing their retreat and are now  
approaching the lower Danube.  
The Rumanian petroleum wells in the  
district occupied by the Teutonic troops  
have been found so slightly damaged,  
according to German reports, that oil  
already is being produced as rapidly as  
it can be transported.  
The German communication follows:  
On the Gutin Tomatek, in the wooded  
Carpathians, Russian patrols were  
repulsed, as were attacks by Rus-  
sian battalions on the Valeputa road.  
During the last two days in local  
engagements more than 1,000 Russians  
and Rumanians were brought in as  
prisoners, and many vehicles, most of  
them laden with provisions, were cap-  
tured.  
In northern Dobruja the enemy  
continued to retreat northward beyond  
his new fortified positions. Our army  
is advancing toward the Valeputa road.  
The following paragraph relating to  
the situation on the Rumanian front  
was contained in the official statement issued  
in Petrograd:  
Two enemy squadrons, with a bat-  
tery of horse artillery, deployed in the  
region of the village of Batou, west  
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